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(54) **DISABLING ACCESS POINT NOTIFICATIONS**

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**H04W 4/02** (2009.01)

**H04W 48/14** (2009.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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USPC ..... 455/456.4, 412.2, 41.2, 407, 425, 433, 455/435, 566, 500, 436, 99, 442, 444, 450,

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See application file for complete search history.

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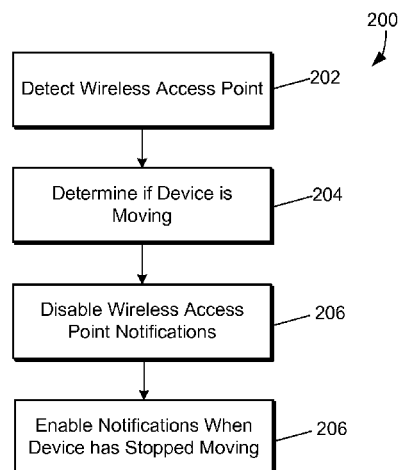
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disabling wireless access point notifications is described. In some implementations, wireless access point notifications on a mobile device can be disabled when movement of the mobile device is detected. In some implementations, wireless access point notifications on a mobile device can be re-enabled when the mobile device detects that the mobile device has been stationary for a specified period of time following movement of the mobile device. In some implementations, wireless access point notifications can be disabled on a per access point basis.

**15 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets**



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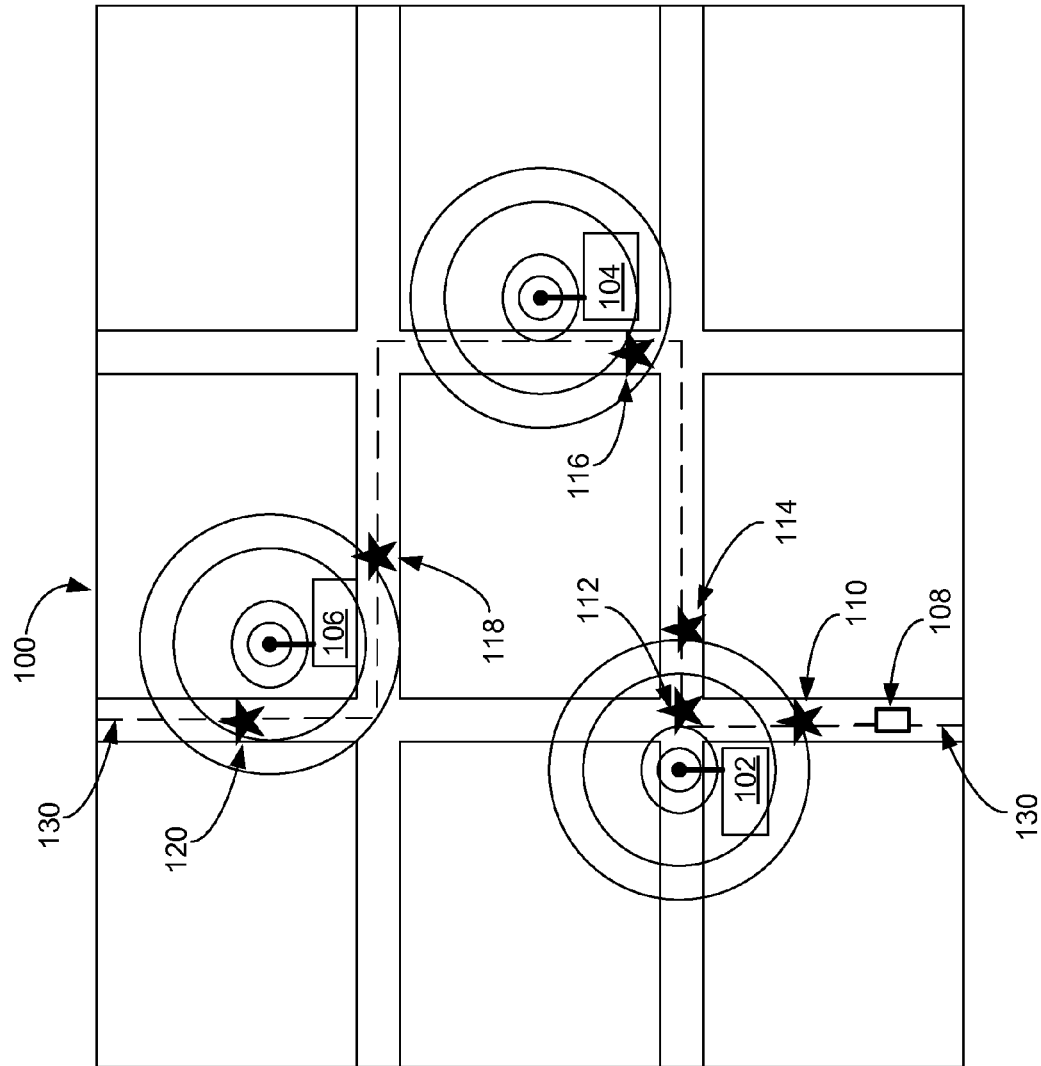


FIG. 1

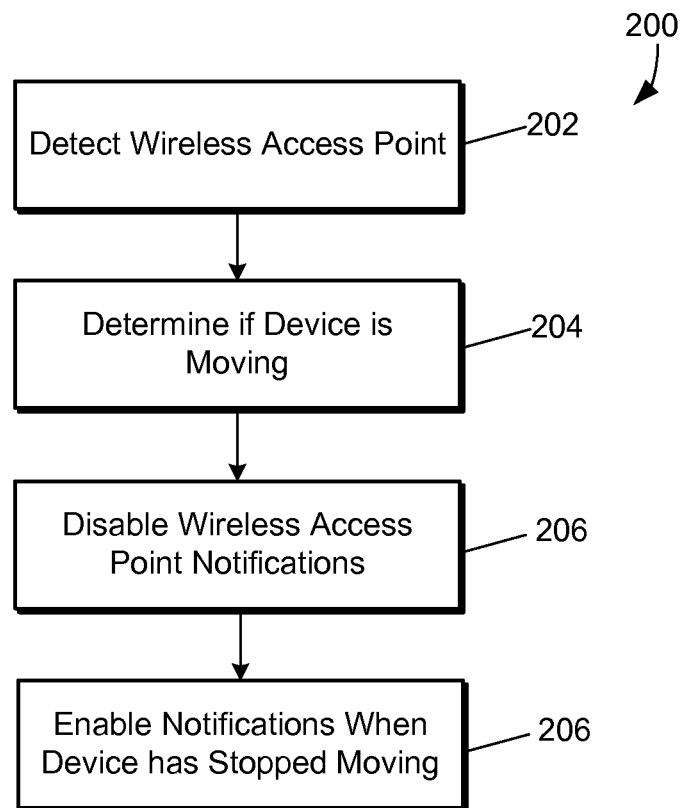


FIG. 2

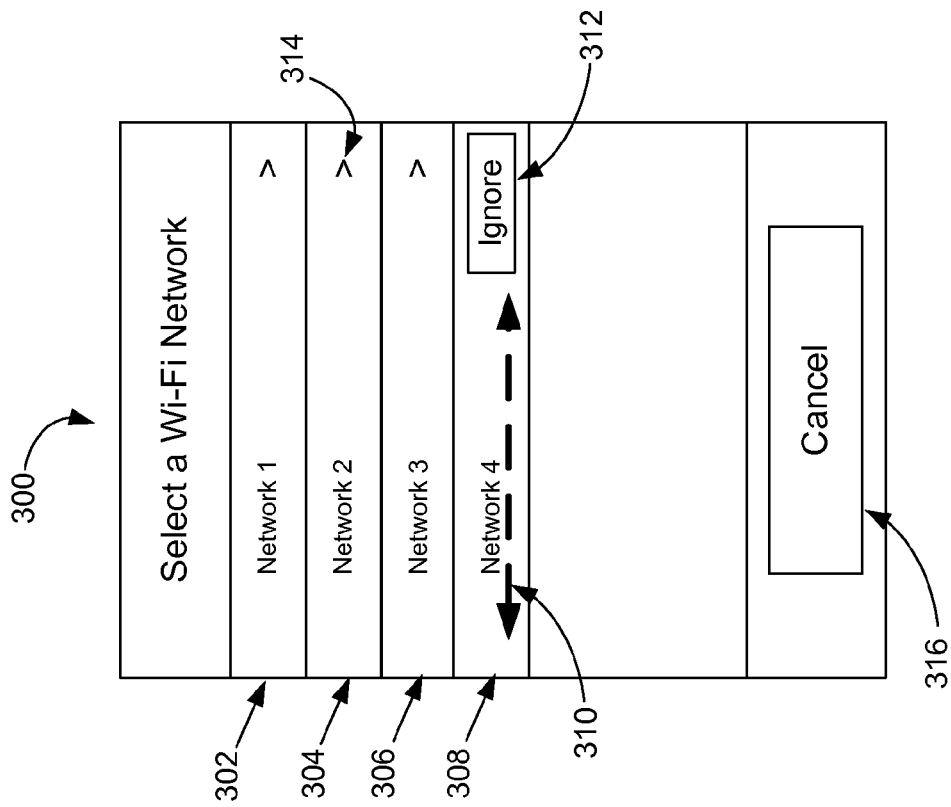


FIG. 3A

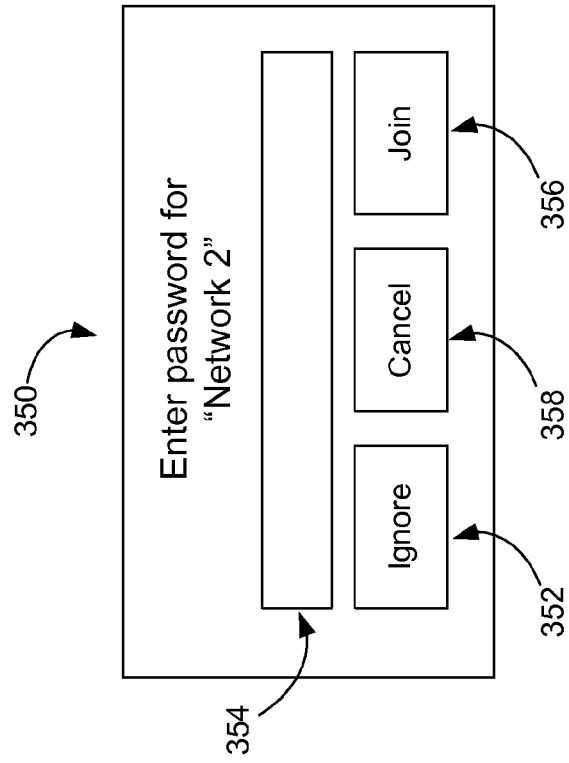


FIG. 3B

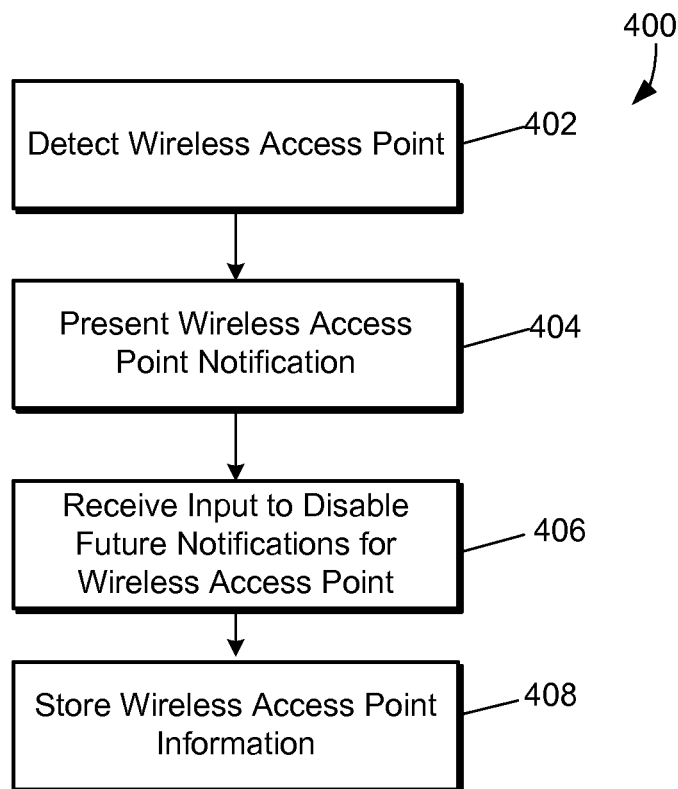


FIG. 4

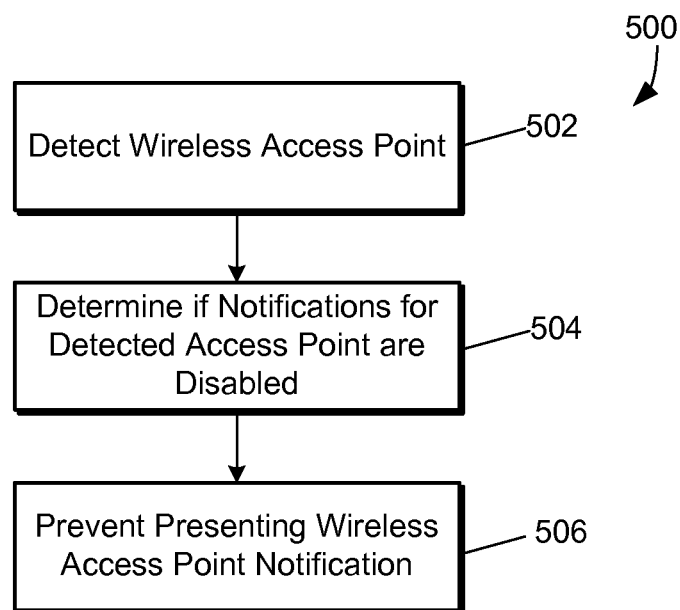


FIG. 5

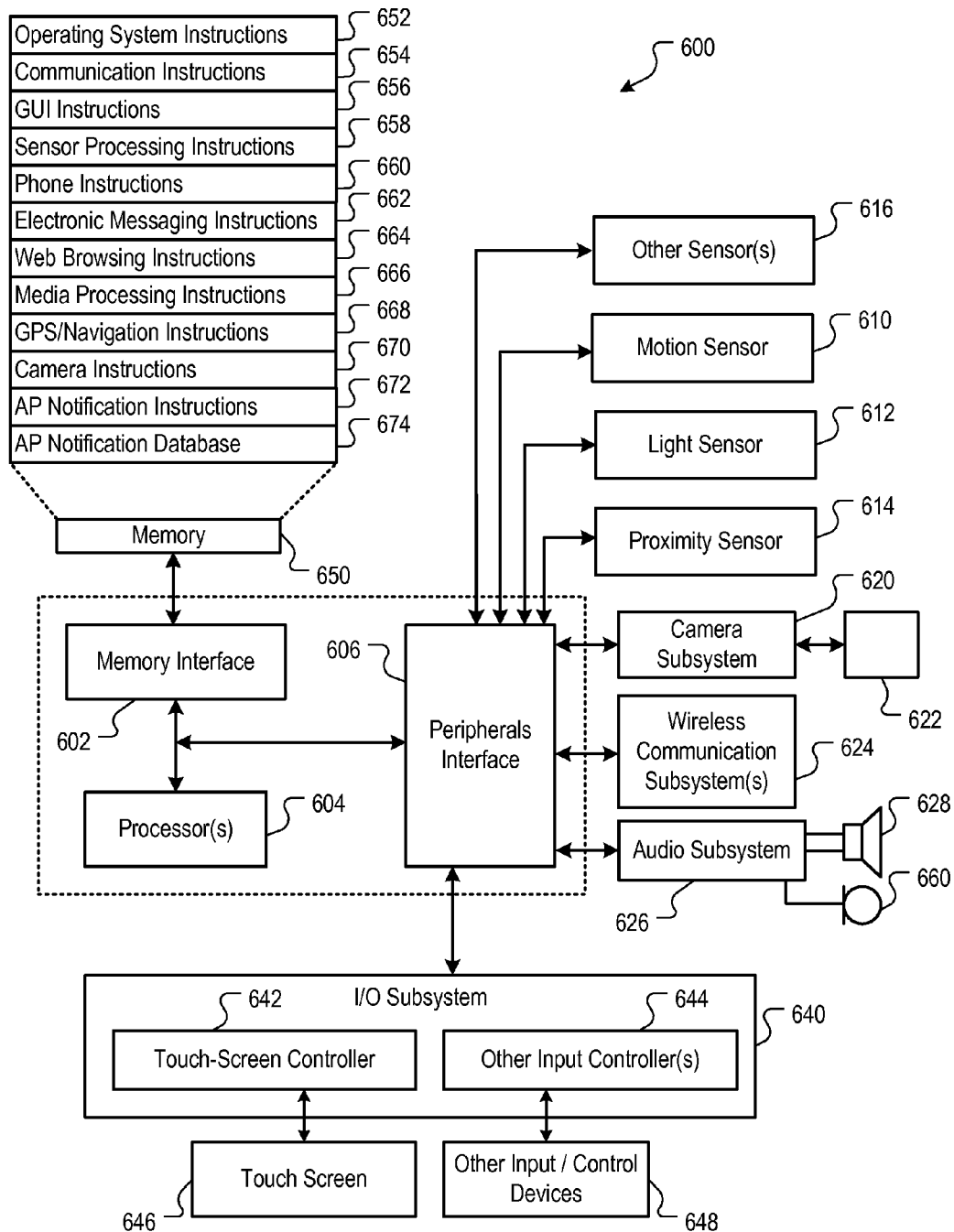


FIG. 6



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## DISABLING ACCESS POINT NOTIFICATIONS

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application entitled "Disabling Access Point Notifications," U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/111,908, filed May 19, 2011, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

### TECHNICAL FIELD

The disclosure generally relates to wireless network detection.

### BACKGROUND

Modern mobile computing devices are capable of detecting and connecting to wireless access points for accessing networks, including the internet. These computing devices often provide notifications (e.g., dialog boxes, pop-up windows, etc.) to users when access points are detected. Wireless access point notifications are often displayed to provide the user of the mobile device with a convenient way to identify and connect to wireless access points. However, in some circumstances, wireless access point notifications can be inconvenient and can interfere with the use of mobile computing devices.

### SUMMARY

Disabling wireless access point notifications is described. In some implementations, wireless access point notifications on a mobile device can be disabled when movement of the mobile device is detected. In some implementations, wireless access point notifications on a mobile device can be re-enabled when the mobile device detects that the mobile device has been stationary for a specified period of time following movement of the mobile device. In some implementations, movement of the mobile device can be detected based on the strength of wireless access point signals received at the mobile device. In some implementations, movement of the mobile device can be detected based on global positioning system data, motion sensor data, cell tower triangulation, or any other type of location and/or movement determining mechanism.

In some implementations, wireless access point notifications can be disabled on a per access point basis. For example, a user can interact with a wireless access point notification to indicate a wireless access point for which future wireless access point notifications should be disabled.

Particular implementations provide at least the following advantages: wireless access point notifications are dynamically and automatically disabled; wireless access point notifications are prevented from displaying at inconvenient or inappropriate times.

Details of one or more implementations are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, aspects, and potential advantages will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a mobile device moving between wireless access points.

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FIG. 2 a flow diagram of an example process for disabling wireless access point notifications.

FIGS. 3A and 3B illustrate example interfaces for disabling individual wireless access point notifications.

FIG. 4 is flow diagram of an example process for disabling individual wireless access point notifications.

FIG. 5 is a flow diagram of an example process for preventing wireless access point notifications.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of an exemplary system architecture implementing the features and processes of FIGS. 1-5.

Like reference symbols in the various drawings indicate like elements.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

#### Automatically Disabling Notifications

FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a mobile device **108** moving between wireless access points **102**, **104** and **106** on a city grid **100**. For example, mobile device **108** (e.g., a cell phone, smartphone, laptop, etc.) can be moved along path **130**. Mobile device **108** can be carried on a person or transported in a vehicle, for example. As mobile device **108** moves along path **130** (e.g., along a street or sidewalk), mobile device **108** can detect wireless access points **102**, **104**, **106**. For example, wireless access points **102**, **104** and **106** can correspond to wireless access points provided by various businesses, such as coffee houses, restaurants, bookstores, etc., that mobile device **108** may pass as it travels along path **130**.

In some implementations, when mobile device **108** detects a wireless access point, mobile device **108** can present a wireless access point notification. For example, mobile device can display a window or dialog box on a display that indicates that a wireless access point has been detected and identifies (e.g., by name) the wireless access point to the user. In some implementations, the user can provide input to mobile device **108** (e.g., through the displayed wireless access point notification) to cause mobile device **108** to connect, join or associate with the detected wireless access point.

Sometimes, however, a user may not want to connect to wireless access points while the user, and mobile device **108**, is moving. For example, a user may be riding in a moving car. The speed at which the car is traveling may not allow for mobile device **108** to stay in range of a stationary wireless access point (e.g., wireless access points **102**, **104**, **106**) for long enough to access data through the wireless access point. For example, by the time the moving mobile device **108** connects to the wireless access point, mobile device **108** may be moving out of range of the wireless access point and be forced to disconnect from the wireless access point.

Moreover, a user of mobile device **108** may be using mobile device **108** while mobile device **108** is moving. For example, a passenger in a moving car may be using a feature or application of mobile device **108**. If the passenger/user is repeatedly interrupted by wireless access point notifications while using mobile device **108**, the user may get annoyed or frustrated by the interruptions. For example, as mobile device **108** moves from location **110**, to location **116**, to location **118**, to location **120**, the mobile device can detect three wireless access points **102**, **104**, **106** and present three wireless access point notifications. If a user is using mobile device **108** as the mobile device moves from location **110** to location **120**, the user will be interrupted with wireless access point notifications three times even though mobile device **108** may not stay within range of any wireless access point for long enough to use the wireless access point.

In some implementations, wireless access point notifications on mobile device **108** can be automatically disabled while mobile device **108** is moving. For example, wireless access point notifications can be disabled when mobile device **108** is moving so that wireless access point notifications will not be presented when a user is unlikely to join detected wireless access points.

In some implementations, movement of mobile device **108** can be detected based on the strength of the signal received from a wireless access point. For example, mobile device **108** can receive signals from wireless access point **102** at locations **110**, **112**, and **114**. At each of the locations **110**, **112** and **114** the signal strength of the signal received from wireless access point **102** can change or can have different strengths. For example, the signal strength of the signal received from wireless access point **102** at location **110** can be weaker than the signal strength at location **112**. The signal strength of the signal received from wireless access point **102** at location **114** can be weaker than the strength of the signal received at location **112** and weaker than the signal received at location **110**. In some implementations, movement of mobile device **108** can be determined based on the strength of the signal received from a wireless access point over a period of time. For example, if the signal strength of a signal from wireless access point **102** received at mobile device **108** is weak at first, then becomes stronger, then becomes weaker, mobile device **108** is likely moving relative to wireless access point **102**. The gradual increase in signal strength from location **110** to location **112** can indicate that mobile device **108** is moving closer to wireless access point **102**. The gradual decrease in signal strength from location **112** to location **114** can indicate that mobile device **108** is moving away from wireless access point **102**.

In some implementations, wireless access point notifications for mobile device **108** can be enabled once mobile device **108** has stopped moving or has become stationary. For example, if a user carrying mobile device **108** stops at a coffee shop that provides wireless access point **104**, the user may be more likely to want to connect to the coffee shop's wireless access point **104**. Thus, mobile device **108** can be configured to present wireless access point notifications once mobile device **108** has stopped moving.

In some implementations, wireless access point notifications for mobile device **108** can be enabled once mobile device **108** has stopped moving for a configured or specified period of time. For example, if mobile device **108** is moving in a car and the car temporarily stops at a stop light, the user of mobile device **108** is not likely to want to connect to any wireless access points because the car is going to start moving again once the stop light turns green. To prevent presenting notifications during short pauses in movement, mobile device **108** can be configured to enable wireless access point notifications only after mobile device **108** has stopped moving for a configured period of time (e.g., three minutes, five minutes, the duration of a stop light, etc.).

FIG. 2 a flow diagram of an example process **200** for disabling wireless access point notifications. In some implementations, wireless access point notifications on a mobile device configured to present wireless access point notifications can be automatically disabled based on detected movement of the mobile device. In some implementations, wireless access point notifications on a mobile device can be automatically enabled based on determining that the mobile device has stopped moving.

At step **202**, a wireless access point is detected at a mobile device. For example, the wireless access point can be detected by wireless communication subsystem **624** of FIG. 6.

At step **204**, a determination is made whether the mobile device is moving. In some implementations, the determination is made based in wireless access point signal strengths, as described above. In some implementations, the determination is made based on global positioning system data, movement sensor data (e.g., accelerometer data), and/or based on location triangulation techniques using signals transmitted from cell towers, wireless access points, or other transmission sources.

At step **206**, wireless access point notifications on the mobile device can be disabled when the mobile device is moving. In some implementations, when mobile device **108** determines that mobile device **108** is moving, wireless access point notifications can be disabled on mobile device **108**. For example, wireless access point notification popups, windows, dialog boxes, etc. can be prevented from displaying on mobile device **108** while mobile device **108** is moving.

At step **208**, wireless access point notifications can be enabled (re-enabled) on the mobile device when the mobile device has stopped moving. In some implementations, mobile device **108** can determine when mobile device **108** has stopped moving. For example, the same techniques for detecting movement described at step **204** can be used to determine when mobile device **108** has stopped moving. In some implementations, mobile device **108** can determine when mobile device **108** has stopped moving for a configured period of time. For example, mobile device **108** can store data indicating a period of time that the mobile device needs to be stationary before wireless access points are enabled on mobile device **108**. Once mobile device **108** determines that mobile device **108** has stopped moving, mobile device **108** can wait the configured period of time before enabling wireless access point notifications on mobile device **108**.

#### Manually Disabling Individual Notifications

FIG. 3A illustrates example interface **300** for disabling individual wireless access point notifications. For example, a mobile device can be configured to present wireless access point notifications when the mobile device detects a wireless access point. In some implementations, detected wireless access points can be displayed on interface **300**. For example, interface **300** can present graphical elements **302**, **304**, **306** and **308** on interface **300** for displaying information related to detected wireless access points. For example, graphical elements **302-308** can each be associated with a corresponding wireless access point and present information for the wireless access point, such as display names associated with wireless access points, security information (e.g., encryption algorithms, password requirements, etc.), and signal strength.

In some implementations, a user can interact with graphical elements **302-308** to disable wireless access point notifications for particular wireless access points. For example, if interface **300** is presented on a touch-sensitive display (e.g., touch screen **646** of FIG. 6), a user may slide a finger along graphical element **308** as indicated by dashed line **310** to cause graphical element **312** to display. In some implementations, graphical element **312** can be selected by a user to disable wireless access point notifications for the wireless access point associated with graphical element **308**. For example, when a user selects graphical element **312**, information can be stored on the mobile device that indicates that wireless access point notification should not be presented when the wireless access point corresponding to graphical element **308** is detected in the future.

In some implementations, a user can select graphical element **312** to present options for the wireless access point

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corresponding to graphical element **304**. For example, if a user selects graphical element **312**, interface **350** can be displayed on the mobile device.

FIG. **3B** illustrates example interface **350** for disabling individual wireless access point notifications. In some implementations, a user can provide input to interface **350** to disable wireless access point notifications for the wireless access point associated with user interface **350**. In some implementations, a user can select graphical element **352** to disable future wireless access point notifications for the wireless access point associated with interface **350**.

In some implementations, a user can input authentication information into graphical element **354**. For example, some wireless access points can require a user or device to be authorized to access the wireless access point. A user can provide authentication information (e.g., a password, key, etc.) through graphical element **354**. Once the user has provided the authentication information, the user can select graphical element **356** to join or connect to the wireless access point. If a user does not want to connect to the wireless access point, the user can select graphical element **358** to close interface **350** without connecting to the wireless access point.

FIG. **4** is flow diagram of an example process for disabling individual wireless access point notifications. At step **402**, a wireless access point is detected at a mobile device. For example, wireless communication subsystem **624** of FIG. **6** can detect wireless access points that are reachable by the mobile device.

At step **404**, a wireless access point notification is presented. For example, in response to detecting wireless access points, the mobile device can present a wireless access point notification identifying some or all of the wireless access points that are reachable by the mobile device. The wireless access point notification can also provide information identifying the wireless access point, indicating the strength of the signal received from the wireless access point and/or authentication requirements.

At step **406**, input is received to disable future notifications for a wireless access point. For example, a user can disable future wireless access point notifications for selected wireless access points, as described above with reference to FIGS. **3A** and **3B**.

At step **408**, wireless access point information can be stored for disabled wireless access points. For example, the mobile device can maintain a database (e.g., access point notification database **674** of FIG. **6**) of wireless access points for which a user has disabled future wireless access point notifications. In some implementations, when input is received from a user indicating that the user does not wish to receive future wireless access point notifications for a particular wireless access point, identification information for the particular wireless access point (e.g., a name, service set identifier (SSID), media access control (MAC) address, etc.) can be stored in the database. For example, the database can be referenced when wireless access points are detected to determine which wireless access points should generate wireless access point notifications.

FIG. **5** is a flow diagram of an example process **500** for preventing wireless access point notifications. At step **502**, wireless access points are detected at a mobile device. For example, wireless communication subsystem **624** of FIG. **6** can detect wireless access points that are reachable by the mobile device.

At step **504**, the mobile device can determine if notifications for the detected wireless access points are disabled. In some implementations, mobile device can compare information associated with the detected wireless access points (e.g.,

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names, SSIDs, MAC addresses, etc.) to information stored in a wireless access point database to determine if wireless access point notifications are disabled for the detected wireless access points. For example, if a detected wireless access point is identified in the database or if the database indicates that notifications for the detected wireless access point have been disabled, then wireless access point notifications should not be generated for the detected wireless access point.

At step **506**, the mobile device can prevent wireless access point notifications from being presented for identified wireless access points. For example, if step **504** determines that notifications for a detected wireless access point were disabled, then a wireless access point notification will not be generated for the detected wireless access point. In some implementations, wireless access point notifications can be generated for some detected wireless access points and not for other detected wireless access points. For example, a detected wireless access point for which notifications were disabled will not appear in the listing of wireless access points on interface **3A** while a detected wireless access point for which notifications were not disabled may generate a wireless access point notification and appear in the wireless access point listing of interface **300**.

#### Example Mobile Device Architecture

FIG. **6** is a block diagram **600** of an example implementation of the mobile device **100** of FIGS. **1-5**. The mobile device **100** can include a memory interface **602**, one or more data processors, image processors and/or central processing units **604**, and a peripherals interface **606**. The memory interface **602**, the one or more processors **604** and/or the peripherals interface **606** can be separate components or can be integrated in one or more integrated circuits. The various components in the mobile device **100** can be coupled by one or more communication buses or signal lines.

Sensors, devices, and subsystems can be coupled to the peripherals interface **606** to facilitate multiple functionalities. For example, a motion sensor **610**, a light sensor **612**, and a proximity sensor **614** can be coupled to the peripherals interface **606** to facilitate orientation, lighting, and proximity functions. Other sensors **616** can also be connected to the peripherals interface **606**, such as a positioning system (e.g., GPS receiver), a temperature sensor, a biometric sensor, or other sensing device, to facilitate related functionalities.

A camera subsystem **620** and an optical sensor **622**, e.g., a charged coupled device (CCD) or a complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS) optical sensor, can be utilized to facilitate camera functions, such as recording photographs and video clips. The camera subsystem **620** and the optical sensor **622** can be used to collect images of a user to be used during authentication of a user, e.g., by performing facial recognition analysis.

Communication functions can be facilitated through one or more wireless communication subsystems **624**, which can include radio frequency receivers and transmitters and/or optical (e.g., infrared) receivers and transmitters. The specific design and implementation of the communication subsystem **624** can depend on the communication network(s) over which the mobile device **100** is intended to operate. For example, a mobile device **100** can include communication subsystems **624** designed to operate over a GSM network, a GPRS network, an EDGE network, a Wi-Fi or WiMax network, and a Bluetooth™ network. In particular, the wireless communication subsystems **624** can include hosting protocols such that the device **100** can be configured as a base station for other wireless devices. In some implementations, wireless commu-

nication subsystem can detect wireless access points, detect signal strengths of wireless access points and support other features described with reference to FIGS. 1-5.

An audio subsystem **626** can be coupled to a speaker **628** and a microphone **630** to facilitate voice-enabled functions, such as speaker recognition, voice replication, digital recording, and telephony functions. The I/O subsystem **640** can include a touch screen controller **642** and/or other input controller(s) **644**. The touch-screen controller **642** can be coupled to a touch screen **646**. The touch screen **646** and touch screen controller **642** can, for example, detect contact and movement or break thereof using any of a plurality of touch sensitivity technologies, including but not limited to capacitive, resistive, infrared, and surface acoustic wave technologies, as well as other proximity sensor arrays or other elements for determining one or more points of contact with the touch screen **646**.

The other input controller(s) **644** can be coupled to other input/control devices **648**, such as one or more buttons, rocker switches, thumb-wheel, infrared port, USB port, and/or a pointer device such as a stylus. The one or more buttons (not shown) can include an up/down button for volume control of the speaker **628** and/or the microphone **630**.

In one implementation, a pressing of the button for a first duration can disengage a lock of the touch screen **646**; and a pressing of the button for a second duration that is longer than the first duration can turn power to the mobile device **100** on or off. Pressing the button for a third duration can activate a voice control, or voice command, module that enables the user to speak commands into the microphone **630** to cause the device to execute the spoken command. The user can customize a functionality of one or more of the buttons. The touch screen **646** can, for example, also be used to implement virtual or soft buttons and/or a keyboard.

In some implementations, the mobile device **100** can present recorded audio and/or video files, such as MP3, AAC, and MPEG files. In some implementations, the mobile device **100** can include the functionality of an MP3 player, such as an iPod™. The mobile device **100** can, therefore, include a 36-pin connector that is compatible with the iPod. Other input/output and control devices can also be used.

The memory interface **602** can be coupled to memory **650**. The memory **650** can include high-speed random access memory and/or non-volatile memory, such as one or more magnetic disk storage devices, one or more optical storage devices, and/or flash memory (e.g., NAND, NOR). The memory **650** can store an operating system **652**, such as Darwin, RTXC, LINUX, UNIX, OS X, WINDOWS, or an embedded operating system such as VxWorks.

The operating system **652** can include instructions for handling basic system services and for performing hardware dependent tasks. In some implementations, the operating system **652** can be a kernel (e.g., UNIX kernel). In some implementations, the operating system **652** can include instructions for performing voice authentication. For example, operating system **652** can implement the features as described with reference to FIGS. 1-5.

The memory **650** can also store communication instructions **654** to facilitate communicating with one or more additional devices, one or more computers and/or one or more servers. The memory **650** can include graphical user interface instructions **656** to facilitate graphic user interface processing; sensor processing instructions **658** to facilitate sensor-related processing and functions; phone instructions **660** to facilitate phone-related processes and functions; electronic messaging instructions **662** to facilitate electronic-messaging related processes and functions; web browsing instructions

**664** to facilitate web browsing-related processes and functions; media processing instructions **666** to facilitate media processing-related processes and functions; GPS/Navigation instructions **668** to facilitate GPS and navigation-related processes and instructions; and/or camera instructions **670** to facilitate camera-related processes and functions.

The memory **650** can store access point (AP) notification instructions **672** to facilitate the processes and functions described with reference to FIGS. 1-5. For example, the software instructions can include instructions for performing voice authentication on a per application or per feature basis and for allowing a user to configure authentication requirements of each application or feature available on device **100**. Memory **650** can store an access point notification database for storing information related to access points, such as the access point notification information stored and used with respect to the processes described with reference to FIGS. 1-5.

The memory **650** can also store other software instructions (not shown), such as web video instructions to facilitate web video-related processes and functions; and/or web shopping instructions to facilitate web shopping-related processes and functions. In some implementations, the media processing instructions **666** are divided into audio processing instructions and video processing instructions to facilitate audio processing-related processes and functions and video processing-related processes and functions, respectively.

Each of the above identified instructions and applications can correspond to a set of instructions for performing one or more functions described above. These instructions need not be implemented as separate software programs, procedures, or modules. The memory **650** can include additional instructions or fewer instructions. Furthermore, various functions of the mobile device **100** can be implemented in hardware and/or in software, including in one or more signal processing and/or application specific integrated circuits.

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

detecting a wireless access point at a device configured to present wireless access point notifications, wherein each presented wireless access point notification indicates that a respective wireless access point has been wirelessly detected and identifies the respective wireless access point;

determining whether the device is moving; and  
disabling wireless access point notifications when the device is moving, wherein one or more other user interface features remain enabled when the device is moving, where the method is performed by one or more processors.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising determining whether the device is moving based on a global position system signal.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising:  
receiving a signal from the wireless access point;  
determining a strength of the signal; and  
determining whether the device is moving based on the strength of the signal.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising:  
detecting that the device has stopped moving;  
determining whether the device has been stationary for a configured period of time; and  
enabling wireless access point notifications when the device has been stationary for the configured period of time.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising:  
detecting that the device has stopped moving; and

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enabling wireless access point notifications in response to the detecting that the device has stopped moving.

6. A non-transitory computer-readable medium including one or more sequences of instructions which, when executed by one or more processors, causes:

detecting a wireless access point at a device configured to present wireless access point notifications, wherein each presented wireless access point notification indicates that a respective wireless access point has been wire-

lessly detected and identifies the respective wireless access point;  
determining whether the device is moving; and  
disabling wireless access point notifications when the device is moving, wherein one or more other user interface features remain enabled when the device is moving.

7. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 6, wherein the instructions include instructions that cause determining whether the device is moving based on a global position system signal.

8. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 6, wherein the instructions include instructions that cause: receiving a signal from the wireless access point; determining a strength of the signal; and determining whether the device is moving based on the strength of the signal.

9. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 6, wherein the instructions include instructions that cause: detecting that the device has stopped moving; determining whether the device has been stationary for a configured period of time; and enabling wireless access point notifications when the device has been stationary for the configured period of time.

10. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 6, wherein the instructions include instructions that cause:

detecting that the device has stopped moving; and  
enabling wireless access point notifications in response to the detecting that the device has stopped moving.

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11. A system comprising:

at least one processor; and

a computer-readable medium including one or more sequences of instructions which, when executed by the at least one processor, causes:

detecting a wireless access point at a device configured to present wireless access point notifications, wherein each presented wireless access point notification indicates that a respective wireless access point has been wirelessly detected and identifies the respective wireless access point;

determining whether the device is moving; and  
disabling wireless access point notifications when the device is moving, wherein one or more other user interface features remain enabled when the device is moving.

12. The system claim 11, wherein the instructions include instructions that cause determining whether the device is moving based on a global position system signal.

13. The system of claim 11, wherein the instructions include instructions that cause:

receiving a signal from the wireless access point;  
determining a strength of the signal; and  
determining whether the device is moving based on the strength of the signal.

14. The system of claim 11, wherein the instructions include instructions that cause:

detecting that the device has stopped moving;  
determining whether the device has been stationary for a configured period of time; and  
enabling wireless access point notifications when the device has been stationary for the configured period of time.

15. The system of claim 11, wherein the instructions include instructions that cause:

detecting that the device has stopped moving; and  
enabling wireless access point notifications in response to the detecting that the device has stopped moving.

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